Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* necessity of an army. *K. Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some mineration of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents so *colourable* expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'LOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable.*] Speciously; plausibly.

The process, howsoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

Co'LOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour.*] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well, and equally concocted. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Co'LOURING. *n. s.* [from *colour.*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

From lines drawn true, our eye may trace
A foot, a knee, a hand, a face;
Yet if the *colouring* be not there,
At best 'twill only not displease. *Prior.*

Co'LOURIST. *n. s.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

Co'LOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and *colourless*. *Newton's Opt.*

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLT. *n. s.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as *foal* for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon's Natural History*, N°. 759.

Like *colts* or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

To COLT. *v. n* [from the noun.] To frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiously than before. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus? *Sh. Hen.* IV.

COLTS-FOOT. *n. s.* [from *colt* and *foot.*]

It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryoes are included in a multifid flowercup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. The species are, 1. Common colts-foot. 2. Round leaved smooth colts-foot of the Alps. The first common in watery places in England; the second grows wild upon the Alps: the flowers of this are purple, and those of the common sort yellow. *Miller.*

COLTS-TOOTH. *n. s.* [from *colt* and *tooth.*]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.
2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sands;
Your *colts-tooth* is not cast yet?—
—No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. *Shak.*

Co'LTER. *n. s.* [culter, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share.

Co'LTISH. *adj.* [from *colt.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

Co'LUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.
2. Cunning; crafty.

Co'LUMBARY. *n. s.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house.

The earth of *columbaries* or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 3.

Co'LUMBINE. *n. s.* [*columbina*, Latin.]

A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. the flowers are pendulous, and of an anomalous figure: the pistil of the flower becomes a membranaceous fruit, consisting of many pods, each containing many shining black seeds. *Millar.*

Columbines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew themselves. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Co'LUMBINE. *n. s.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

COLUMN. *n. s.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specifick gravity of its bases, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLU'MNAR. } COLUMNA'RIAN. } *adj.* [from *column.*] Formed in columns.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit. *Woodw. on Fossils.*

COLU'RES. *n. s.* [*coluri*, Latin; κολουροι.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

COLWORT. *n. s.* See COLEWORT.

CO'MA. *n. s.* [κῶμα.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

COMA'RT. *n. s.*

By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

COMA'TE. *n. s.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, inwardly, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases. *Grew's Museum.*

COMB in the end, and COMP in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *kum*, which signifies a low situation. *Gibson's Camden.*

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a *valley*, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. *n. s.* [camb, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*
High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a castle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cantons in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep*.

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, left the fabrick fall. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool. *Shakespeare.*

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide. *Dryden's Æn.*

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *n. s.* [*comb* and *brush.*] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. s.* [*comb* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt. *Shakespeare.*

To Co'MBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,
And she submits to be the Roman's bride. *Granville.*

Co'MBAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contest; battle; duel; strife; opposition generally between two; but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney, b.* ii.

But, oh, the noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

The *combat* now by courage must be try'd. *Dryden.*

Co'MBATANT. *n. s.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b.* ii.

Who, single *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army. *Milton's Agonistes, l.* 344.

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife. *Dryden.*

Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants for* those opinions. *Locke.*

Co'MBER. *n. s.* [from *comb.*] He whose trade it is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

Co'MBINATE. *adj.* [from *combine.*] Bethrothed; promised; settled by compact. A word of *Shakespeare.*

She lost a noble brother; with him the sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her *combinate* husband, this well seeming Angelo. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

COMBINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons, a confederacy of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himself pleas'd. *Shakespeare's Henry* VIII.

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy *combinations*. *K. Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first *combination*, have been and are for ever inseparable. *Hooker, b. v. f.* 52.

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new *combinations*. *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedness. *South's Sermons.*

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their own nature and correspondence give them. *Locke.*

5. COMBINATION is used in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, founds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, *&c.* amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252, 999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere.*]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or *combin'd*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shak. H.* V.

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter;
As mine on her's, so her's is set on mine,
And all *combin'd*, save what thou must *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To join words or ideas together; opposed to *analyse.*

To COMBI'NE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. Used both of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loses,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these domestick and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

You with your foes *combine*,
And seem your own destruction to design. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

Co'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or crest.

What, is your crest a coxcomb?——

—A *combless* cock, so Kate will be my hen. *Shakespeare.*

COMBU'ST. *adj.* [from *cumburo*, *cumbustum*, Latin.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion*. *Harris.*

COMBU'STIBLE. *adj.* [*comburo combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white; because their vapours are rather sulphurous than of any other *combustible* substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter, it assimilates before it destroys it. *South's Sermons.*

They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame shall still remain;
Nor, 'till the fuel perish, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combustible* to prey. *Dryden.*

COMBU'STIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *combustible.*] Aptness to take fire.

COMBU'STION. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with all sorts of violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hooker, b.* iv. *sect.* 14.

Prophecying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Those long and cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh's Essays.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army against army, numberless, to raise
Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat! *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

But say, from whence this new *combustion* springs? *Dryd.*

It moves in an inconceiveable fury and *combustion*, and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Addison's Guardian.*

To COME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* [coman, Saxon; *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, German.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive. Oppose to *go.*

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart. *Fairy Queen.*

Cæsar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shakesp. Hen.* IV.

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shakesp. K. John.*

The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he should *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night into their camp. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

This Christian woman!
Ah! there the mischief *comes*. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who was't *came* by? *Sh. Macbeth.*

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 5.

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reasoning. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

It is impossible to *come* near your lordship at any time, without receiving some favour. *Congr. Dedic. to Old Batchelor.*

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. 2 *Sa.* xvi. 11.

I came